AMERICAN WILD BEASTS. BPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST. By JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY, 12mo. pp. 469. Harper & Brothers.

The more aristocratic beasts of the American forests are described in this volume from personal observation and adventure, in a style of familiar popular illustration, which to a majority of readers will prove more attractive than a tooth-and-nail conflict with the 'ferocious animals in their native lair. Of these native Americans, the grizzly hear easily takes the palm, for fierceness and courage, as well as for size and strength. They sometimes attain a length of nearly nine feet and a weight of thirteen hundred pounds, but these are exceptional eases. The author has seen them seven feet in length and over nine hundred pounds in weight, when in good condition, and these were thought to be rather large in the Rocky Mountains, although when found in warmer climates, such as Southern California, Arizona, and other places, they are not only larger, but also fiercer than their Northern kindred. The grizzly bear inhabits nearly all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. but is not met with to the north of the forty-second parallel on the Cascade Range, or about the june tion of Oregon and California. It roams to British America, however, in another direction, and is no less abundant in some parts of that country than

less abundant in some parts of that country than in the region further south:—

It hibernates during the Winter in the northern regions; yet it is not unusual to see an old male out in search of food during the coidest weather, but I doubt if one ever saw cubs or gravid females. To encounter the animal during these expeditions in search of pabulum is a dangerous matter, as it will not hesitate a moment to attack anything living, from a man to a mouse; and the one is of about as much consequence to it as the other, for it can crush the former at once with a blow from its powerful paw or the pressure of its massive jaws. It will, in ordinary cases, avoid an encounter with man, uncless startiled suddenly or cornered; but when it is hungry, angry, or suffering from petulance during the rutting season, it seems to lose its fear of everything, and to be ready to fight without the least provocation. When surprised, it rises with a deep, gruff, base-drum-like "huff, huff," that rocalis the giants of the fairy tales; and when it commentes an attack it charges vigorously. Notwithstanding its clumsy form, it can run rapidly, owing to its enormous strength, and woe betide the man who cannot then find a tree convenient, for that is his only refuge, if he is alone, as the grizzly cannot climb, owing, according to the assertions of the Indians, to the form of its claws. It can climb trees when young, however; so its great weight may have something to do with its inability to accomplish such a feat at adult age. Should a man seek safety even in a tree, he is liable to be made a prisoner for goveral hours, for the bear will not, it is said by hunters, leave until night sets in or it becomes hungry.

Should a person meet it suddenly when he is in the region further south :-

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Should a person meet it suddenly when he is alone, he should not run unless he could do so with some assurance of success, for it is almost sure to pursue if it is at all within convenient distance. The best thing in that case would be to try the effect of a few screams, for, great and powerful as the grizzly is, it is very much afraid of the human voice, and often flees from it. It has been known to turn tall and run, even when preparing to attack, on hearing the terrified screams of a man; and I heard of a woman in Siskiyou County. California, who caused a female grizzly and her two cubs to beat a rapid retreat by shouting lustily at them when the former began to show signs of being dangerous. An unusual noise of any kind is liable to alarm it, if it is not hungry; but such means of driving it away cannot be relied upon, and the only efficacious mode of circumventing it is to avoid an encounter, or to give it the contents of a heavy rifle. Even with the latter, one is not always sure of victory, for it is prebably one of the hardest animals in the world to kill. I have known it to carry away several ounces of lead and then outrun its pursuers; and I knew one to be hit with ten heavy bullets before relinquishing its spirit. This tenacity of life is accounted for by its great strength, thickness of hide, powerful and strongly resistant muscles, and the form of the skall, which affords good protection , powerful and strongly resistant muscles, and form of the skull, which affords good protection

the form of the skull, which affords good protection to the brain.

Its strength may be inferred from the fact that it has been known to kill two combative buffaloes in Montana, in about as many minutes, by strokes of its huge forepaws, and subsequently to drag a heavy bull, which must have weighed at least 1,200 pounds, a distance of several hundred yards, and bury it in a hole which it excavated with its claws. It can kill a man with one fair blow, and can crush hum as it would an egg-shell, should he ever get locked in its embrace; while it can tear the hide off the trick-skinned buffalo with a sweep of its rimeter-like claws.

off the thick-skinned buffalo with a sweep of its timeter-like claws.

I have heard old hunters say that the most effective way of killing this Western monarch is to sheot it in the chest when it rises on its hind-legs to survey an adversary previous to advancing to the assault, as one is then almost sure of reaching a vital part, or at least of crippling it so much as to prevent it from running rapidy. A shot in the lungs is cettainly sickening, if not paralyzing, and is liable to produce internal hemorrhage. A person could not attack the animal with impunity, however unless he is in company with others, and is could not attack the animal with impanty, however, unless he is in company with others, and is
well armed, for it is as fierce as the lion when
aroused, and is far more dangerous; as it will pursue a hunter vigorously, if it can run, should he
wound it, whereas the other is content with a
bound, and, if it misses its object, to wait and
trough for another.

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The number of persons who have lost their lives through their foolhardiness in attacking the grizzly et a disadvantage, or with poor weapons, is by no means small; and were it not for the fact that others sought safety in convenient trees when pursued, it would be much greater. A man in Northern California who attacked the animal single-handed, and at close quarters, was supposed to have been killed by it with a single blow of its paw; for when found by his friends a few days after, he was segreely recognizable, as the flesh was torn off the scalp, face, and chest, the ribs were prushed in, and the arms and thighs were broken.

The author relates numerous anecdotes of rencoun-

The author relates numerous anecdotes of rencoun ters with the grizzly bear, in some of which he took part in person, and others occurred in the experience of famous hunters of the West. From one of the former class we take the following specimen:-

One of the pleasantest chases after grizzlies that I ever enjoyed came off in Southern Caiffornia. The party, myself excepted, was composed of Greasers, or native Californians, and two Mexican Spaniards. As the hunt was organized for the special purpose of driving the bears out of a section of country where they were committing sad havoe among sheep, we selected the best and most experienced mustanes to be found in a large area, and, arming ourselves with rules and tevolvers, we started for the foothills from our rendezvous at 5 p. m., and encamped that night under the shade of some oak trees, having built a rousing fire to keep away all quadrupedal intruders. After supper, we devoted ourselves assiduously up to midnight to puffing cigarettes, singing songs, and relating hunting experiences. The last "story" was told by a swarthy old veteran, and according to that he had killed a bear single-handed, with only a hunting-knife, by simply evading a blow of its paw, and then cutting its jugular vine before it could meet has attack. Having slept soundly, we awake promptly at 4 a. m., and, after partaking of a light breakfast, we loaded our rifles and revovlers, and saddled our steeds, and were in motion in less than an hour.

Depoying in skirmishing order, and in the form of a orescent, we advanced toward a coppine of oaks balf a mile in front, which grizzbes were known to frequent. We were accompanied by a fozen mongrel dogs of many breeds, and they were taken One of the pleasantest chases after grizzlies that I

oaks balf a mile in front, which grizzles were known to frequent. We were accompanied by a dozen mongrel dogs of many breeds, and they were taken by one of the party to the top of a hill, so that they might drive the quarry toward us. He took the precaution to keep to the leeward of the copse, for if even the daring grizzly caught the odor of humanity, it would sometimes think it the better part of vulor to heat a rapid retreat. The captain of the skirmish-line gave us orders how to move by the wave of his kind, and all obeyed most promptiv. On reaching the wood, we held the reins tighter, grasped the saddle closer with our legs, and placed the barrel of the riffe in the crock of the left arm. This was no seoner done than the dogs gave tongue; the chorus becloser with our legs, and placed the barrel of the rifle in the crook of the left arm. This was no sconer done than the dogs gave tongue; the chorus became loud, then broken and general, and in a few minutes after a splendid male grizzly emerged from the bushes, about 100 yards distant. When he saw the circle around him he hesitated a moment; but the noise of the dogs soon decided his movements, and he made for the optning in front. Bang went a rifle, followed in a second by another, My horse, which had been restless, now showed undoubted terror; he wheeled, and was making for the rear at his best pace; but when I got the reins out of my mouth and into my hands. I gave the Spanish bit a touch that nearly threw him on his haunches, and, wheeling him, I made for my place in the crescent. I found my mustang was not alone in his fright, for I saw two more making their best strides for home. When I reached my position, Brain was making for that direction, as it was the only opening left. I fired at him twice in rapid succession; but at this moment my mustang became alarmed again at the object approaching, and wheeled to the rear. He had not gone far ere I checked him, caused him to make a demi-voit, and got another shot. Bullets were whizzing thickly around his beatship at this time, and he did not go five yards further ere he fell, groaning, to the ground, and bleeding profusely. Two revolver-shots in the head finished him, and our prize lay outstretched before us in all his inanimate majesty. Who killed him I Every one was willing to bet or swear that he had hit him, yet, on examining the body, only three bullets were found, though fifty must have been fired. The whole time occupied by this contest did not exceed ten minutes, yet it would seem as though a small army was firing, so rapidly were the leaden missiles poured forth. The black bear of the Rocky Monntains is regarded.

brown bear, the varieties being exclusively confined to color, which is doubtless the result of climate and habitat. This bear is sluggish in its character, keeping to the densest parts of the woods, where the shrubbery is most profuse, and passes away a large portion of its time in dozing or sleeping in caverns or hollow trees. It is omnivorous in taste, eating ants, grubs, eggs, berries, roots, grapes, and fruit, generally, or mice, moles, squirrels, and other small animals. Its greatest weakness is a fondness for honey, to obtain which it will face the attacks of all the bees between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. It is also fond of sugar, and will fight flercely for the smallest lump. An angry bear is a dangerous customer. It may not be able to do much harm to an active man, but in many cases, will inflict a formidable wound. The author himself once had a narrow escape, which he relates as fol-

lows:-The only instance in which I was chased by a black bear occurred in Washington Territory, and that tanglit me a lesson I have not forgotten. Having expressed a desire to an acquaintance, who farmed in Summer and bunted in Winter, to go on a "bearing" expedition, he kindly assented to my proposal, and made preparations for it by cooking plenty of food, and securing two mustangs, or cayuses, as they are called in the Northwest, to transport our blankets and provisions out and our game back, as we intended to be absent two or three days. Our armament consisted of a muzzle-leading rife which I carried, and a shot-gun borne by my comrade; our food was confined to boiled mutton and home-made bread; and our companions to two small, active and noisy can which thought it necessary to bark at every bird and animal they saw. Having started at 6a.m., we found ourselves about twelve miles from home by midday, and deeply immerged in a dense forest of those gigantic firs and spruces indigenous to the Northwest. After resting for a few minutes to load our guns and to cat a simple repast, which was washed down with water, we went searching for bear "signs," and soon found them pleniful enough; for the berries were cleaned off quite a large nated of bushes, old logs had been stripped of their bark where they contained marks of a large male's feet, which was salvertising his presence and portliness by placure in sign-manual as high upon them as he could reach. It its a peculiarity of the male that he will sometimes leave the impressions of his teeth as high up on some of the undergrowth as he can reach, as if he were desirous of making his dimensions known to other members of his family. What this signifies no one seems to know, though the surmises are may. Having noted these, the dogs, which had been previously kept at heel, were set to work to a rouse the advertiser, and in less than ten minutes they were desirous of making his dimensions known to other manual manual promiser, is an audiging from its size that it was the animal

retreat and this it did, though slowly and very laboriously.

When the dogs passed my prison I descended, and when my companion arrived I secured his shotzun and started in pursuit of the jailer. I overtook it in a few minutes, the dogs having brought it to bay by nipping at it whenever it attempted to escape, and, on a good opportantly being presented, I let it have both barrels at short range in rapid succession, and it fell dead in its track. On looking for where I hit it the first time, I found that the builet had passed through the anterior portion of the windpipe from side to side. This was what had saved me, as its breathing was too difficult to enable it to run rapidly, or even to climb wel!.

The author seems to cherish little affection for the

The author seems to cherish little affection for the buffalo, although he gives an interesting account of his habits and character. In his social disposition, buffalo closely resembles the common domesti eattle of the country. He is gregarious in babit, and travels in berds, which have been estimated to contain perhaps a hundred thousand animais. The herds are not now so large as they formerly were, but they are still reckoned by hundreds, presenting a grand and imposing sight, as they move toward the north or south in their annual migrations. The mothers seem to have very slight affection for their young, and often abandon them on the first alarm. The males, however, are resolute protectors, and carefully guard the herd from all foes. The calves are easily domesticated, when treated with kindness; the flesh can be greatly improved; the males of adult age are said to be as good as oxen for ploughing, though very stubborn; and the milk of the cow is rich and sweet, yielding an unusual abundance of cream. The buffaio is hunted in the West by stalking, and is run down on horseback. The Indians prefer to surround them on horseback, and slav them by wholesale until they become weary of the task.

The half-breeds of portions of British America organize regular hunts, and on such occasions they take all their heusehold effects with them. The women and children are stowed away in rude earts, and the men ride the mustangs which are to play so prominent a part in the chase. As the long cavaleade winds over the grass-clad prairie, made gay with many species of brilliant wild-flowers, it presents an inspiriting sight, and recalls, in a small way, the advance of an army. When it reaches the buffalo-grounds a camp is pitched in a convenient locality, close to wood and water, if possible, and, after that is done, the leader takes his men to the leeward of a herd, and distributes them in such a manner that they may be able to drive it toward the cacampment, in order to avoid as much trouble as possible in gathering up the meat. They sometimes place buffalo "chips" in such a manner on the prairie as to make them look like men, and, when the herd sees these, it breaks away from them, and heads perhaps for the camp, where another party of hunt-The half-breeds of portions of British America sees these, it breaks away from them, and heads perhaps for the camp, where another party of hunters is ready to receive it. When everything is arranged, the men close in gradually on the thousands of shaggy creatures that dot the plain, probably as far as the eyo can see, and, on arriving within charging distance, they dash on at the best speed of their horses. Then commences a scene to which no pencil can do full justice. The alarmed throngs, on seeing their foes, break away in wild terror, the cows being generally at the head of the column, owing to their greater flectness and lightness, and the calves being next to them, while the burly bulls close the rear and flanks. This terrified host causes the ground to fairly tremble beneath its weight, and the noise of its movements may be heard a long distance off, as it is not unlike the roar of an advancing hurricane.

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When the hunters range along-side the crowding multitude they use rifle and revolver so rapidly that the noise sounds like the firing of a heavy body of skirmishers. They require few shots to kill an animal, one or two being generally sufficient; for their trained buffalo-runners carry them so close to the nerd that a bullet can be planted in whatever portion of the body the hunter wishes. The result is that, in a run of perhaps twenty miles, a thousand or two animals may be lying on the ground, and in some instances double that number. When the recall is sounded, the horsemen return and devote their attention to the wounded, and soon put them out of their misery. The carts follow the hunters and gather up the meat, and the greater portion of that is, in a few hours, ready to be placed on the drying-stages, while the hides are being prepared for curing. When the expedition returns after the grand hunt, which sometimes lasts for weeks, its members have meat enough to feed them for several months, and many a buffalo-robe with which to provide clothing and luxuries for their families.

The different species of American deer are treated

not a grazer; hence we find it only in extensive forests, where it can obtain shelter and a variety of choice food. It is very fond of dainty shrubs and tender shoots of young trees; but its favorite pabulum is the maple. Being naturally timid and wary, the moose frequents the deepest recesses of the forest, where even the most light-footed hunter can hardly approach it undetected, for its huge ears and nostrils warn it instantly of danger. One would scarcely credit, without proof, the distance to which it can wind or hear a person in the woods; and this makes stalking it a laborious, and, too often, an unsuccessful cuterprise. The most experienced hunter cannot circumvent it under ordinary circumstances; for should be crush a dead stick under foot, brush against decayed leaves or branches so as to rustle them, or be to the windward, he could not hope to capture it unless he ran it down in the snow. Its sight is by no means acute, and it cannot compete with any of its congeners in this characteristic. This is evidently due to the dense and gloomy haunts which it generally frequents, and where intensity of vision would be useless; but this defect is atoned for by such keenness of nose and ear that its loss must be little felt.

When browsing, the animal makes a very devious path that winds in every direction; and, when it is done feeding, it lies down to the leeward of itstrails, with its head to the windward.

A hunter acquainted with its habits would not, therefore, follow its tracks, but would carefully quarter the ground against the wind, keep a sharp lookent, and move almost as noiselessly as a cat. If persons are hauting together, they are linble to bag one by these means, especially if there is a stream or a lake in the vicinity.

The author has had less experience in hunting moose than other larger game, owing to the enmity

The author has had less experience in hunting moose than other larger game, owing to the enmity of the Indians against all intruders on their pre serves, so that white men could follow it with safety only in large parties. He has, however, not been without some exciting adventures in the pursuit, one of which he thus relates: -

safety only in large parties. He has, however, not been without some exciting adventures in the pursuit, one of which he thus relates:

On one of my moose-hunting excursions I accompanied a rancher, who seemed to devote as much attention to the chase as to farming, and an Indian who did odd jobs about his place. This trusty retainer had the usual antipathy of his race to continuous labor; so I have a suspicion that he was kept more for his fondness of the chase than for any other reason. He was also an excellent shot, a close observer of the haunts and habits of animals, and could skin them as rapidly and cleanly as the most expert butcher, while he was deemed unrivalled as a curser of their hides and as a maker of beaded moccasins.

Reaching a position in the dense forest where "signs" were numerous, we selected the shade of a large fir-tree as asite for a primitive camp, built a fire there, and, after supper, devoted ourselves to puffing tobacco smoke until the moon began to creep from under a mass of clouds. This was the signal for us to commence operations, so we loaded our rifles, and, the Indian taking a light axe and a hunting-knife with him, we marched about a mile from camp. We could hear at intervals, as we advanced, the short, guttural sounds of the built, and the wild, prolonged rear or call of the cows. When we reached a good position, where the undergrowth was heavy, and the space in front open, the hunter and myself sought shelter in the shrubbery close together, while the Indian clurbed a tree; and, as soon as he was comfortably sented on a branch, he combined the summons answered by deep grumbliogs from two directions close by; and, on hearing these, he lowered his call, making it deep and subdued, as if the female were in a most loving frame of mind; and this was repeated three or four times in different keys, being now loud, ferce and emphatic, anon sinking into a low, long-drawn grunt. A few minutes later, and two splendid bulls came erashing through the forest from opposite directions, abou

the ground, and scatfering of the leaves, the crassing of bushes, and the deep grunts of the combatants.

The contest was waging about five minutes, perhaps, when the Indian ran up to us and said that we might be able to kill both if we could steal upon them unawares. We accordingly crept out of the thicket, and, advancing as noiselessly and as rapidly as possible up wind, got within thirty yards of them undetected, for they were oblivious of everything but the struggle, and, securing a shelter behind a tree, and in a position where the moonbeams streamed in clearly, we took aim at them while their antiers were locked, fired, and when the smoke cleared away we saw one on his knees, and the other trying to unlock the entangled horns. I fired at the latter twice in rapid succession, and had the satisfaction of seeing him stagger, then fall over on his side. On approaching them, we found the shoulder of the first one to be broken; but, as he was not yet dead, the Indian timated him in a few moments by giving him three or four blows on the head with the axe.

Both animals proved to be in excellent condition, and were evidently full grown, as one boasted eighteen points on his antiers, and the other sixteen. Having "drawn" them, we covered them with boughs and leaves, marked their position, then salined out for new trophics.

In the commencement of the volume, Mr. Murphy

In the commencement of the volume, Mr. Murphy use of persons who intend to venture on a hunting expedition in the Western forests. Experienced and faithful guides are indispensable. Their services can be obtained for \$3 or \$4 a day, and, if Indian for \$1. A team and driver should not cost more than \$35 a week. Good mustangs can be obtained at from \$15 to \$60 each. Mules are dear and rather scarce beyond the Rocky Mountains. For travelling over hills or any rugged country, mules make the best riding animals, as they are hardy, patient, and sure-footed; but a mustang or an American horse is better for the plains, on account of the easy and regular gait. For the commissary department condensed food is invaluable. Condensed milk and coffee, pressed tea, self-leavening flour, desiccated eggs, some canned fruits, crackers, pepper, salt and onions, pickles, ham, pork, should enter largely into the stores of every expedition. With these esculents and the addition of edible wild roots and herbs and succulent fresh meat and delicious trout, a healthy Nimrod may live as happily in the wilderness and thrive as well as if he were an inmate of the best hostelry in New-York. The amateur hunter could not have a better guide in the form of a book than the present volume, and it it should not enable him to return with at least a buffalo's skin or a moese's tongue, as a trophy of the chase, he will have had the pleasure of its perusal. and the honor and glory of the expedition.

THE GREAT GLACIERS OF ALASKA. Correspondence of The San Francisco Bulletin.

The Stickine is perhaps better known than any other river in Alaska, because of its being the way back to the Cassiar gold mines. It is about 350 or 400 miles long, and navigable for small steamers to Glenors, 150 miles, flowing first in a general westerly direction through grassy, undulating plains, darkened here and there with patches of evergreens, then curving southward, and receiving numerons tributaries from the north, it enters the Coast Range and sweeps across it to the sea through a Yosemite Valley more than a hundred miles long, and one to three miles wide at the bottom, and from 5,000 to 8,000 feet deep, marvellously beautiful and inspiring from end to end. To the appreciative tourist sating up the river through the milest of it all, the casion for a distance of about 110 miles is a gallery of sublime pictures, an unbroken series of majestic mountains, glaciers, falls, cascades, forests, groves, flowery garden spots, grassy meadows in endless variety of form and composition—furniture enough for a dozen Yosemites—while back of the walls, and thousands of feet above them, innumerable peaks and spires and domes of ice and snow tower grandly into the sky.

About lifteen miles above the mouth of the river you come to the first of the great glaciers, pouring down through the forest in a shattered ice-cascade

About fifteen miles above the mouth of the river you come to the first of the great glaciers, pouring down through the forest in a shattered ice-cascade nearly to the level of the river. Here the cañon is about two miles wide, planted with cottonwoods along the banks of the river, and spruce and fir and patches of wild rose and raspberry extend back to the grand Yosemite walls. Twelve miles above this point a noble view is oppned along the Skoot River cañon—a group of glacier-laden Alps from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, the source of the largest tributary of the Stickine.

Brain was making for that direction, as it was the only opening left. I fired at him twice in rapid succession; but at this moment my mustang became alarmed again at the object approaching, and wheeled to the rear. He had not gone farered checked him, caused him to make a demi-voit, and got another shot. Bullets were whitzing thickly around his bearship at this time, and he did not go five yards further ere he fell, groaning, to the ground, and biceding profusely. Two revolver-shots in the head fluished him, and our prize lay outstretched before us in all his inanimate majesty. Who killed him? Every one was willing to bet or swear that he had hit him, yet, on examining the body, only three bullets were found, though fifty must have been fired. The whole time occupied by this coutest did not exceed ten minutes, yet it would seem as though a small array was firing, so rapidly were the leaden missiles poured forth.

The black bear of the Rocky Mountains is regarded by the author, contrary to the general opinion, as a single species, including the chanamon bear and the

ENGLAND AS IT IS NOT.

BION.

BION.

Prom The Pall Mall Gazette.

History, often unpardonably forgetful, makes no mention of the original Intelligent Foreigner. His birth, his pareutage, the circumstances under which he first asserted himself, the nature of his environment, the origin of his majestic ignorance, are all involved in obscurity, and from an individual being he has become an abstraction. Many are so ill-advised as to doubt if he ever existed; but theirs is a heresy unusually controvertible. The best authorities agree in holding him to have been a native of France, the birthplace, it will be remembered, of the inspired Corinne de Staël, the gifted François Wey, the acute and ardent Henri Taine. Fresh confirmation of this theory is afforded by the advent of a certain M. Ernest Guillemot, author of a pleasing and important little work called "Old England," in which there is much set forth that is novel and extraordinary.

It is much to the credit of M. Guillemot, as an heroic type of the Intelligent Foreigner, that he should, after ten years of England, have maintained himself on the same plane and in the same attitude with M. Sarcey after only three weeks of it. He is dreadfully annoved with the original does not happen to resemble France; and although, being a Frenchman, he was always immeasurably superior to his sarroundings, he maintained his ill-humer to the last. He saw strange sights and had grisly adventures. After a day of London he went to sleep and dreamed soot-colored dreams; everything in the place is black, except the faces, and these are hideously white. In the suburbs of this piebald city M. Guillemet went presently to lodge; as he took up his abode in the house of an artisan, his familiarity with the manners and customs of the aristocracy is easily explicable. The female inhabitants of the quarter interested him greatly. They spent their lives "à balayer, à récurer, et à disclother"; but they and their homes alike. All the year round they and their homes alike. All the year round they and their homes alike. All the

eight after; the upper classes guzzle enormously, and pass all night round the fire; the streets are full of accordions, mandolins, and cornets.

It is the men who are religious and well dressed—the women are neither; but their opinion of themselves in matters of taste is so high that if a law-band dares to criticise his wife's costame she instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instantly takes the Brighton train with one of his instant to reason. Everybody is poor; nobody is able to lend a pound anywhere; M. Gaillemot has often had to come to the rescue and help, when without him help would not have been forthcoming. It follows that every one is more or less in debt; that "le bagman" is a national institution; and that the undertaker always refuses to work on credit, and, in default of money down, will not only decline to bury an eight-days' corpse, but leave it until the authorities become aware of it. The men marry at seventeor, and marry wives much older than themselves; as a natural consequence they flee the security of their occrepit sponses, who are all passionately fond of gin and child-bearing, for the public-house. When the women get drunk they usually ite down across the pavement and refuse to move; when the men get drunk they invariably thrash the women; and "so runs the world away."

M. Guillemot, a philosophical observer, noted that the pawnshop, the drunshop, the tobacconst, and the accountern kent open long after every one else

M. Guillemot, a philosophical observer, noted that the pawnshop, the dramshop, the tobaccenist, and the accoucheur kett open long after every one else was shut; and he "knows nothing that resumes the characteristics of the English race" more eloquently than this simple fact. He inclines to believe that the English children are extraordinarily happy. When they are at school they amuse themselves by collective indecent behavior in the open street, as "M. Charles Reede, President of the Centrals Committee of Primary Instruction," is solemnly advised; when they arrive at man's estate they learn to drink, swear, and samble, and are never found fault with; reprimanded, they run away to America, and are seidom heard of more. Strangely enough, the crossing-sweepers and kitchen-mads do their best to look like duchesses; and if you give sixpence to an old hag with a brown, it is olds but she will think of a new riband ere she thinks of a glass of gin. Of beggars there are hundreds of thousands. It would his was frequently drewned by the tearing up of he ground, and scatfering of the leaves, the crashag of bushes, and the deep grunts of the combatants.

The contest was waging about five minutes, perage, the contest was waging about five minutes, perage, and when the lodian run up to us and said that we arght be able to kill both if we could steal upon his minutes, and, advancing as noiselessly and as rapidly spossible up wind, got within thirty yards of them indetected, for they were oblivious of everything at the struggle, and, securing a shelter behind a ree, and in a position where the incombagnas treamed in clearly, we took aim at them white heir antiers were locked, fired, and when the latter twice in rapid succession, and had be satisfaction of seeing him stagger, then fall very on bis side. On approaching them, we found as shoulder of the first one to be broken; but, as e was not yet dead, the ladian finished him in a was not yet dead, the ladian finished him in a was moments by giving him three or four blows on a head with the axe.

Both animals proved to be in excellent condition, and were evidently full grown, as one boasted ighteen points on his antiers, and the other is.

In the commencement of the volume, Mr. Murphy flers some valuable practical suggestions for the se of persons who intend to venture on a hunting word to be proved to the seed of persons who intend to venture on a hunting regultion in the Western forcests. Experienced and proved to be a locked for the source of the source of the source of them the protest of "les jeanes marchands d'allumettes." against the deals and they are the mattery three dethinds of the seems to this had be seems to think the stage of units had be seems to think the seems to the seems to the solution arise; he records with sorrow that he saw but two successful attempts at revolt in London—one of them the protest of "les jeanes marchands d'allumettes." against the did suport the seems to the seems to their possible revolutionaries; he records with sorrow that he

and remainded reconstructions of the process with abortion of the time of the control of the process of the pro

A FRENCHMAN ON THE CUSTOMS OF AL-

vini, not "Ira Aldrige "—has ever played Othello, as it was played by Ligier. Among actresses mentioned by him with approbation, reference may be made to a certain "Madame Saint-John's Wood." He thinks it absurd that the English should use such expressions as "higher up." which means "plus haut, en haut;" and "le pled à main droite," of which he does not vouchsafe to give a translation; and the solitary example he gives of English wit, better known "sous le nom de humour" is taken from the published correspondence of Mr. Gladstone. Shakespeare, as one is prepared to find, has a happy turn or two, and that's all; even as altered by "Colly Cimber," he is immensely inferior to M. D'Ennery. Milton were one knows not what, were it not for his rhythms and the illustrations of Gustave Doré. Scott has neither funcy, imagination, knowledge of life, insight into character, style, eloquence, wit, nor humor; en revanche, Miss Braddon has all these qualities, and a great many others. Charles Dickens is a driveller and a dotard; Mr. Hamilton Aldé is the author, in "Confidences," of "one of the most romarkable works in English"; "Mrs. Eliot," authoress of "Adam Bede", "a rhapsody in the manner of Walter Scott." Fielding's "Tom Jones" is described as "the English Gil Blas," and "Goodwin's Caleb Williams," is dismissed as "le compère de 'Tom Jones," Under "Linton (Mistress)" we find some pleasing references to "Lizza Lorton" and "Joshua Davinson." Major Whyte-Melville is, as everybody knows, a disciple of Charles Dickens. "Clarissa Harlewe" is, like "Le Moine de Lewis" et "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," a book that nobody reads and everybody taiks about. M. Guillemot tells us that what he admires in poetry is "'Le Dernier Homame' de Campbei. 'L'Aurore' de Lady Morgan, 'Child Harold' et 'La Batalile de Flooden Fields' de Lord Byron," and not, "in spite of the elevation of the subject," the Laureate's "Ode sur le Mariage de la Princesse Alexandrawna avec le Duc d'Edinbura."
M. Guillemot is a wonderful man, but doubless Mr. Tennyson wil

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